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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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Every friend of immigration restriction should immediately request their two Senators to insist on the Burnett Immigration bill being voted on at this session of Congress.

LABOR ASKED RELEASE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Washington, July 8.—After the collision at Carrizal, Mexico, between American and Mexican soldiers, President Gompers forwarded this telegram to General Carranza:

"In the name of common justice and humanity, in the interest of a better understanding between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Mexico, for the purpose of giving the opportunity to maintain peace and avoid the horrors of war, I appeal on the grounds of highest patriotism and love, I appeal to you to release the American soldiers held by your officers in Chihuahua."

General Carranza, on June 29, forwarded this telegram to President Gompers.

In replying to your message dated yesterday, I would state that the government in my charge has ordered the liberty of the American soldiers whom the Mexican forces took as prisoners in Carrizal. Salute very affectionately.

President Gompers forwarded this acknowledgement to General Carranza on June 30.

Your telegram of June 29 received and laid before the executive council of the A. F. of L. in session in Washington, and in response to your request for action of your order releasing the American soldiers and thus heighten effect he way they have a mutually honorable settlement of any differences existing between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

STRIKE: FINE THEMSELVES.

Roslyn, Wash., July 5.—Union miners employed by the Northwestern Improvement company suspended work in violation of their agreement. The men demanded the discharge of a mine boss, a man who was discovered placing rocks in the car of a miner in order to have an excuse to discharge him.

The mine management agreed that the foreman was guilty and discharged him. The intimidated miner was reinstated with full pay for lost time.

The company then demanded that the miners be penalized for violating their agreement. The workers agreed that the company's position was correct and they voted to fine themselves $1 each. The money to be turned over to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the two-minded meet, to be used by them for the purpose of securing prizes and defraying other expenses of this educational movement.

The was satisfactory to the company and the men returned to work.

MEDIATION ENDS CONFLICT.

Butte, Mont., July 5.—Mediators representing organized labor and the Employers' association have adjusted the demands of the Teamsters and the Workingmen's unions. It was agreed that there shall be no discrimination by either side, due to the recent strike, and that everybody, whether employer or workman, shall be declared fair, without prejudice, which dates back to June 1, when the strike was declared off.

In their signed statement the mediators say:

"For the first time in the life of this community the employer and employe have found a method of getting together on a matter of working hours.

"It is with pardonable pride that we call attention to the fact that these differences were settled without resort to a seventh party, who, under the agreement, can be called in only in case in the event this conference could not agree.

WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

Washington, July 8.—In a pamphlet issued by the bureau of railway economics, maintained by the railroads, it is stated that on June 30 the total number of railroad stockholders was 838,122, covering 1,285 railroad companies, with an operated mileage of 257,231 miles.

The average holding per stockholder, par value, was $13,786 for the United States as a whole.

The bureau indicates that the number of stockholders is less than 838,122 for the reason that "the same individual may, and often does, hold stock in more than one railway. If he is interested only in three railways, he is so reported by each of the three railways and is counted three times in making up the aggregate. In consequence the number of individual railway stockholders is smaller than the totals here shown."

SLATE WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Granville N. Y., July 8.—Slate Workers' union has won several strikes for better conditions. Wages are increased from $1.60 cents a day and the work week is reduced one and one-half hours. The strikes continued from seven to nine weeks. The union is completely organized by the A. F. of L. and has increased its membership because of recent successes.

CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Pittston, Pa., July 8.—The Carpenters' union has been forced to call a strike to compel contractors to pay wage rates accepted by other employers in the Wyoming valley.

"RESIST INJUNCTIONS" CRY ILLINOIS WORKERS

Chicago, July 8.—The executive board of the Chicago federation of labor declared that "government by injunction is intolerable and free men and women will resist to the last ditch before they will surrender to such a dangerous invasion of their rights." The unionists say that present injunctions are more vicious and far-reaching than any of the past injunctions issued at the behest of big business.

"To show how absolutely these courts do the bidding of the employers, we would refer to the lumber workers' strike and injunction prevented the Polish People's Publishing company practically from circulating their daily newspaper among the strikers, and when this matter was brought to the attention of the judge who issued the injunction he said he did not know that was there, because he did not read them."

The injunctions now being issued by our courts generally carry the following: "From using by any means whatever, of money, employment or other reward, to induce employes of the complainant to leave their employment."

"In other words, we cannot pay strike benefits, feed hungry strikers and their families or accept contributions from elsewhere, but we must leave them to the tender mercies of the complainant until they are starved into submission.

"It is needless to say that this is not law, but the mere malicious and unwarranted distortion of law. No act of our legislature ever conferred upon our courts such rights, nor have intended that our courts would permit themselves to be used so shamelessly in twisting our laws from their intended purpose of protecting working men the rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

TERRORIZE TEACHERS WHO DARE JOIN UNION

Chicago, July 8.—Last week the Chicago board of education continued its fight against the teachers' federation by dropping 9 teachers without reason, except the following statement by President Loeb, who proposed the list:

"They are charged with inefficiency, insubordination, or mental incapacity, and generally they are considered for dismissal for the good of the service."

Among the deposed teachers are the following officials of the teachers' federation, together with their ratings, or standing, as teachers

Florence Holbrook, superior; Recording Secretary Prwyer, good; Corresponding Secretary Harden, excellent; Financial Secretary Smith, excellent; Treasurer Murray, excellent; Organizer O'Connor, excellent; Vice President Prendergast, excellent, Vice President Freeman, good.

The courts have defeated the board in its attempt to make non-membership in the federation a condition of employment and the latest move arranged for President Loeb and indorsed by a majority of the board without explaining their action, is the charge of incompetency that Dr. Clemeisen, who has opposed the teachers' organization, made this dropping them in the public press.

The action of President Loeb, in dropping these teachers from public service without notice and without so much as stating the cause for their dismissal, is little short of a crime. The members of the board were not consulted, nor was Superintendent Shoop.

The effort to terrorize teachers is having an effect opposite from that intended. Court proceedings are now being instituted and the first will probably be carried to the state legislature.

TEACHERS PAY PENALTY

Chicago, July 8.—Writing, in the Chicago Herald on the action of the board of education in dismissing 9 school teachers, including all the officers of the teachers federation, Stoughton Cooley says:

"There is a world-wide struggle for the readjustment of economic conditions. The most effective, and therefore the most threatening, forced taxing is forward into the schools through the means of taxation. The leading spirits of the federation understand this and have thrown the weight of their organization upon that aide. Fifteen years ago they won a suit in the courts against the Chicago traction and other corporations that increased the tax fund over a half million dollars. They are backing a suit now pending that, if successful, enrich the city coffers many millions more. If men will buy votes to elect a United States senator, and justify the seating thereof, by fraud upon us the Baldwin commission for the deliberate purpose of discrediting the federation, the aforesaid fail to suppose that the business interests that are systematically evading the taxes due the city are unfriendly to board of education to destroy the organization that is bringing them to book.

"Before the 9 discharged federation members was marked ineffective, and as their organization is working up the tax dodgers does not show mental incompetence. It is only fair to assume that the federation members consists in exercising their right as citizens joined in voluntary association to do what they can to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the people.

"We lose $80,000,000 in the transportation of second class matter. Has the senate reached the situation where all principles are to be tried by a balance sheet? Is democracy worth $80,000,000 except money? We lose money by our army, we do not get any cash dividends out of the army, but we get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our navy, but we get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our post office, but we do get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our public schools, but we do get cash dividends from our schools. Our dividends, Mr. President, are an informed and learned public opinion; and a public opinion that is not informed is deleterious to a free republic. Why, Mr. President, I presume the next congress will say, 'If we just abolish the franking privilege, circulation of newspapers we will save another million dollars.' One by one we take these steps, one by one we encroach upon those institutions that make up the very life of the republic."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN.

Springfield, Ill., July 8.—Secretary Ford of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers says that organization has entered into more working agreements during the past three months, providing for better working conditions and higher wages than in any consecutive six months during the past 12 years.

"We feel," he continues, "that the present wave of prosperity has worked the workers of our calling to a realization that their industrial interests and welfare are more bound up with the success of the organization and with the international brotherhood than by standing alone depending upon their own resources to defend their rights against antagonistic organizations. In the last day or two lines of business prosperity or business depression, and a large percentage of them have joined with the intention of sticking with us in the future."

STREET CAR MEN GAIN.

Cincinnati, July 8.—After weeks of conference and negotiations, a committee of the Street Car Men's union has signed a contract from the local traction company which will take effect August 1.

The agreement, which will continue three years, raises the minimum wage from 22 to 23 cents an hour, and gives all 24 cents the second and third years. The old minimum was 20 cents. The maximum wage is raised from 24 to 26 cents a year, against 27 cents under the old contract.

COURTS OPEN TO SEAMEN.

Washington, July 5.—On motion of Senator La Follette this amendment was inserted in the sundry civil appropriations bill:

"Provided, That courts of the United States shall be open to seamen, without prepayment of fees or security, in all proceedings deposit to secure fee or costs, for the purpose of entering and prosecuting suits for wages, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the seamen's act, and for their own benefit or wages or salvage and to enforce laws made for their health and safety."

STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Wilmington, Del., July 8.—Nearly 1,000 boiler makers and iron ship builders, employed by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, are on strike for an eight-hour day and a 10 per cent wage increase.

A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING DEDICATED

Washington, July 8.—The American Federation of Labor seven-story office building was dedicated July Fourth with epoch-making ceremony.

The President of the United States and his cabinet were present, as together with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor viewed the magnificent demonstration of organized men and women as it swept past the stand erected in front of the building.

Secretary of Labor Wilson was the master of ceremonies. In a short address the first trade unionist in a President's cabinet referred to labor's progress during the life of the American Federation of Labor, and which was typified by its magnificent structure about to be dedicated.

President Gompers said, in part:

"This is a wonderful age in which we are privileged to live. There has been running through the course of history the struggle of the masses of the people, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Wherever tyranny and tyranny were exercised, it was the masses, it was the people, the workers, who suffered. It was and is the mission of the masses of the people, it is the mission of the workers and toilers of the world, the salvation of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement to carry on the work to its fruition, and that the wonderful sentiment and view and right, declared in our Declaration of Independence, that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, shall not only be a declaration that was given to the world, but that those rights shall be given the opportunities for freedom and they may have the right to be free, exercise the activities that come with the intelligent free man.

"Organized labor is not an overabundance of our own people who understand what is really contained in that declaration in section 7 of the best office of trust law. It solemnly enacts this declaration into law, that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and for the first time in the history of the struggles of the human race, for the first time in a high legislative body, or, for that matter, any legislative body in the whole world, repudiated the old doctrine that the labor of a human being is property, that the labor of a human being is a commodity, that the labor of a human being is an article of commerce.

"There is not any act on the part of our government, there is no activity in any department of our work in which the wage workers, the toiling masses, are not concerned. Let us do all that we can to help the men at the head of the affairs of our country who is weighted down with great responsibilities, the President of the United States, to the end that we are kept out of actual war with any nation. We know how fortunately and earnestly he is striving to achieve peace, but in order that his wise and humane purposes may be carried into effect it will require the loyal and intelligent support of the masses of the people of our country. We, his fellow citizens, who want peace, have a duty to perform. No man in all the world can stand alone. A man must have a herself and himself before himself of his former environment, but he is not alone and cannot be alone. There are new conditions, which confront and surround him. So I say, my friends, it is our duty to believe in peace, it is not only to desire for peace, but let us give out the clarion call to our people to be ready, honorable, courageous at our command, are going to see to it that the policy of trying to maintain peace shall be sustained."

President Wilson said, in part:

"It is very proper that this great building should in this wise be dedicated on the birthday of the nation. We know, my fellow citizens, that the mind can not breathe just as long as the body does.

"A man who works in order that he may be distinguished is sooner or later going to do some selfish thing that will dishonor him, because his object is himself and not the ideals which he serves.

"And, therefore, it seems to me that everyone of us should remind himself every day that he is working for something besides wages; that he is working for some persons whom he loves or some community that he wishes to assist, or some nation that he is ready to serve and defend.

"The way we generally strive for rights is by getting our fighting blood up, and I venture to say that is the wrong way and not the short way. If you come at me with your fists doubled, I think I can promise you that your fist will double as mine does, but if you come at me and say, 'Let us sit down and take counsel together, and if we differ from one another, understand why it is we differ from one another, just what the points at issue are' we will presently find that we are not so far apart after all, that the things in which we differ are few and the points in which we agree are many, and that if we only had the patience and the candor and the desire to get together we will get together. The great difficulty about the relationship between capital and labor is this: Labor is in immediate contact with the task itself, with the work, with the conditions of the work, with the tools with which it is done and the circumstances under which they are used; whereas capital in too many instances is at a great remove. It is owned and controlled by many who have not taken the pains to go and see the workers at their work and know just what the circumstances are; and the thing most to be desired is that there should be a common basis of being brought into a comprehending contact with the conditions of labor.

"America opened her doors to every body who wanted to be free and to have the same opportunity that everybody else had to make the most of his faculties and his opportunities, and America will retain its greatness only so long as it retains and seeks to realize those ideals. No man ought to be enslaved and controlled by many who ought, in America, to fail to see the dictates of humanity."

After the address of the President the building was officially turned over to the three trustees elected by the executive council of the A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell.

NO MONEY DIVIDENDS EXPECTED FROM P. O.

Washington, July 8.—The senate has amended section 7 of the post office appropriation bill which provides that the post office department shall not extend the privilege of the reduced second-class matter by freight trains. An effort was made to abolish this practice on the ground that it gives the post office officials a club to use on publications hostile to them. Advocates of the plan pleaded for economy and declared many monthly magazines and other publications could be forwarded by fast freight. It was finally stated that should a publisher believes he is discriminated against he can appeal to the interstate department and then to a federal court of appeals.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona did not favor the plan, and in answering the plea for economy, said:

"Mr. President, in justice that these economists, whenever it becomes necessary to save dollars, always resort either to the scissors or the pruning knife and always resort first to that which happens to affect the life of the American people.

"We lose $80,000,000 in the transportation of second class matter. Has the senate reached the situation where all principles are to be tried by a balance sheet? Is democracy worth $80,000,000 except money? We lose money by our army, we do not get any cash dividends out of the army, but we get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our navy, but we get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our post office, but we do get protection to the institutions and the people of America. We do not get any dividends out of our public schools, but we do get cash dividends from our schools. Our dividends, Mr. President, are an informed and learned public opinion; and a public opinion that is not informed is deleterious to a free republic. Why, Mr. President, I presume the next congress will say, 'If we just abolish the franking privilege, circulation of newspapers we will save another million dollars.' One by one we take these steps, one by one we encroach upon those institutions that make up the very life of the republic."

ENGLISH UNIONISTS ATTEND DEDICATION

Washington, July 8.—H. Wilson Howes and George A. Isaacs, of London, England, representing the British Trade Union Congress, attended the A. F. of L. office building dedication. The former is secretary of the National Amalgamated Musicians' Trade Society and the latter is general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants of Great Britain. These, together with representatives of the Mexican trade union movement, who are now in the city consulting with the executive council of the A. F. of L., organized unionism is represented by a banner forwarded by the Porto Rico Federation of Labor all gave testimony to the friendly consultation that only labor feels and knows.

Practically every national and international union affiliated to the A. F. of L. was represented, as was central and the state bodies from every section of the country, either by representatives or their banner which they forwarded. They ranged from the Atlantic to the Pacific and southern states, from along the Pacific coast and from the great lakes' region.

The banner of the Danbury Hatters' union, proudly carried by a delegation of hatters, who are struggling to have recalled labor's successful fight against the classification and the passage of the labor sections of the Clayton antitrust law.

RURAL CREDITS BILL PASSED

Washington, July 8.—Last week the senate passed the Hollis bill to establish the rural credits bill, as presented by the conference committee of both houses.

By the rural credits system a mutual arrangement under which very large sums of money can be made available for the use of agriculturalists. It is stated that the average rate of interest now enforced is at least 2 per cent higher on farm loans than it would be if farm credit was properly organized, and therefore saves farmers from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually. The rural credits bill will enable farmers to take advantage of credits which have up to now been done by business men, who can secure short-term loans from banks and other financial institutions, and also loans by public authority, or long-term loans by the sale of bonds to investors.

Twelve special agencies, known as farm-land banks, to be located in conveniently selected districts, would make loans through the medium of local associations of farmer borrowers, or directly, as circumstances may determine.

Any farmer who holds good title can borrow money up to 50 per cent of the estimated value of his land for general agricultural purposes. The loan is to be secured by a first mortgage on the land, run for not less than five years or more than 36 years, at the option of the borrower. Interest charges shall not exceed 5 per cent; also an operating charge not to exceed 1 per cent. Students of rural credits have carefully figured that these figures can be easily reduced when the system is in complete working order.

Congress made the initial step in rural credits legislation March 4, 1913, when it authorized the appointment of a commission for the purpose of studying rural credits systems in Europe. From the data and recommendations of this commission came the present legislation.

BABES' MORTALITY HIGH IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS

Chicago, July 5.—Of the 39,831 babies that died in the city during the past six years, Health Commissioner Robertson estimates that 70 per cent could be avoided.

These figures are said to be lower because of registration failures.

"It has been estimated," says the bulletin, "that 70 per cent of the infant mortality should be prevented under ideal conditions. This is, in a way, borne out by our ward tabulations, showing that the deaths are always largest in proportion for the city in the wards where congestion and insanitary living conditions are greatest.

"It is stated that the diarrheal diseases, which are the chief cause of infant life in both the first and second years, prevail almost exclusively in the wards where the people are crowded closest together."

POLISHERS RAISE WAGES.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—Metal Polishers' union No. 18 has raised wages $1.50 a week.

FREE SPEECH RIGHTS FLOUTED BY COURT

Seattle, Wash., July 8.—Judge Boyd J. Tallman believes strikers have the right to picket, but not impersonate an Egyptian mummy.

The court says he has discovered no law against picketing, providing it is "quiet, speechless picketing," or if the pickets use words to make the court's decrees, constitutional guarantees to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge Tallman recently secured an injunction against striking cooks and bakers and later asked for contempt because of picketing. This the court refused, but told the strikers "not to insult the court by the use of words" unless if it is going to get you into trouble."

The learned court dispelled any illusion that it does not "know" the strikers are to freely speak their mind, being responsible for same as the law provides. This is the first time it does not "know" the strikers are involved. Then, property rights are paramount, human rights sidetracked by injunction judges.

Judge Tallman could not conceal his contempt for anti-union employers who permitted the strikers to picket, but they cannot speak to any one while in front of the "open shop," or say anything about the employment of Japs or Chinamen or do any other thing that would hurt the business or not to trade with plaintiff.

The pickets were given permission to "tell the public" by attached placards that "St. Germain bakeries and restaurants unfair to organized labor." But nothing more, and must not say the "open shop" words as 'Don't trade with them,' or 'Don't go into their stores,' or anything of that kind."

After denying these workers rights that are conceded, as between capital and labor, and all other citizens, Judge Tallman assured the plaintiff company that it can enjoin individual strikers for damages. He said:

"Hence I think that this (the union) cannot be a voluntary association, but being organized under any express statute, it cannot be sued by an individual, but only individual members may be sued. just as the member of a co-partnership may be sued."

In other words, if the strikers exercise their right of free speech they may be sued for damages, but cannot be sued collated any libel law, but because their statement of facts regarding deplorable conditions involved the question of the "open shop" in the public eye.

After five years of suit, damages, court costs and attorneys' fees, Judge Tallman can jail them, under contempt of court proceedings, and compel them themselves to his mummified vocabulary.

DANGERS IN FACTORY WORK.

Albany, N. Y., July 8.—In its statistics of industrial accidents, just issued, the state department of labor says there were 1,681 fatal accidents in New York's factories during 1915 and 1914. The most greatest proportion of these fatalities, 47.3 per cent, was caused by mechanical power. Next in order followed cave, 23.3 per cent; fall of person, 13.4 per cent; weights and falling objects, 6.3 per cent and miscellaneous, 9.7 per cent.

The fatalities caused by fire are not included in the above list. The Triangle Asch building (Triangle shirt waist), 1911, with 146 deaths; Binghamton fire, 1912, with 36 deaths, and Hustead mill explosion, 1913, with 23 deaths.

PLUMBERS' SCALE EFFECTIVE.

Toronto, Ontario, July 8.—Beginning the first of this month the new scale of the plumbers' union goes into effect. The maximum is 47 1-2 cents per hour, an increase of 2 1-2 cents. July 1, 1917, there is another 2 1-2 cent increase will be granted, making the minimum 50 cents per hour. Overtime is to be paid for as decided by employers who have concluded that a continuance of friendly relations with their employes is to be through another strike similar to 1909.

STEEL WORKERS STRIKE.

Baltimore, July 5.—About 125 of the 175 steel workers employed by the Crown Steel company suspended work when three of their fellows were discharged for refusing to work 12 hours. They requested the company to establish an eight-hour day, instead of the present ten-hour day, and a 25 per cent wage increase with time and one-half for overtime was also asked.

PLEASE EXCUSE THE WORKERS.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 5.—In an address at the state bar meeting, Justice Rosenberry of the Wisconsin supreme court declared that "the people of the state will naturally look to the bar for leadership in public affairs. They should not look it vain."

American and Mexican Unionists Meet

Washington, July 8.—Last Monday representatives of the American and Mexican trade union movements met in this city and pledged their faith to international harmony and the workers' cause. It was the first meeting of its kind ever held.

Those present, and who signed the declaration embodying these views, were the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and the following representatives of the Mexican workers: L. N. Loveira, Baltazar Paez, J. N. Soriano, M. Rosario Garcia and Edmundo E. Martinez.

The meeting was the outgrowth of a suggestion made by President Gompers to the Mexican trade union movement several weeks ago, that a conference be held at El Paso, Texas, between representatives of the workers of both countries for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest and strengthening fraternal relations.

Later it was decided to meet in Washington, and the first conference, July 3, was devoted chiefly to explanations and discussion necessary to the proper understanding of the facts. Monday practical suggestions for immediate problems were considered and declarations approved and signed by the representatives.

"It is an unavoidable conclusion," declared these workers in their signed statement, "that present differences between the United States and Mexico are the result of misunderstanding growing out of inadequate facts. We therefore deem it our duty to express the unfortunate consequences of past relations between the United States and Mexico have produced, and the unusual attitude that questions the good faith of our governments; that existing differences are capable of reaching an adjustment of these differences are unsuitable for dealing with the problems which are fundamentally human problems, and that the relations between our countries ought not to be decided in accord with abstract standards of justice but ought to be keenly sensitive and responsive to the human interests and moral forces."

The conference urged upon their respective governments "the appointment of a commission to be composed of high-minded citizens, fully representative of our nations, to consider differences that have brought our nations to the verge of war and to make such recommendations as the commission as shall fitly express the highest ideals of the great rank and file of the citizenship of our two countries."

It was agreed that copies of this declaration be presented to President Wilson and to General Carranza, and that it be given widest publicity among the workers of both countries.

It was also agreed that another conference should be held, the which the workers would be more generally represented, for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for maintaining permanent relations and for the federation of the labor movements of the western hemisphere.

Should conditions preclude an immediate meeting of this character it was decided to forego holding same at the time, unless an emergency arises "which would make a general conference a advantage in averting an international crisis."

To carry this plan into effect a joint committee was appointed, of two members from each labor movement to remain in Washington until the present crisis is passed. This commission is empowered to call an enlarged conference, if necessary.

The Mexican workers are enthusiastic over the open-handed welcome accorded them by American trade unionists and both agree that the seed sown by President Gompers will germinate into a solidified Pan-American labor movement.

COURT DECISIONS CONFLICT.

Washington, July 8.—In bulletin No. 189, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics, diverse rulings on labor laws by courts in the country is shown.

The bulletin is a compilation of some 570 decisions rendered in 1915 in the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut it is held that a worker receiving injuries outside the state can be compensated under the state law. The courts of Massichusetts hold contrary views.

It is shown, also, that where the terms of the acts are practically identical, courts hold different views on the subject matter. Take the question of limiting the hours of labor. The bulletin says:

"As in all recent years (since the enactment of the federal law of 1908), the question of what employes on railroads engaged in interstate commerce may and therefore entitled to sue under the federal liability law, gives rise to many conflicting decisions. The question is one far from harmonious, though clarifying decisions have been rendered from time to time by the supreme court. The same is true of the hours of service and safety appliance acts of congress applicable to railroads.

CLEAR TERMS DEMANDED.

San Francisco, July 8.—The editor of the San Francisco Bulletin refuses to use the word "unionists" unless unionists may conceal their opposition to organized labor. He insists that employers use correct terms and refuse to refer to the "open shop," they should say what they mean—non-union shop.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce has declared for the "open shop," and is not for unionism.

"The chamber's position is necessarily partisan, and it is not fair to expect it to assume a judicial position. It is fair, however, to expect something more frank than a declaration for the 'open shop' that means at least two kinds of 'shops'—the union and the nonunion shop. At the present stage of industry unionism is workingman has a powerful voice in shop control or he has no voice whatever. The middle stage, the fight for the 'open shop' is a fight against unionism.

"If the chamber members of the chamber of commerce want to return to the conditions which prevailed when labor was entirely unorganized they should say so."

A STINGING INDICTMENT.

New York, July 8.—The New York World says that the ladies' garment manufacturers who have ordered the girls' wages be increased from $2 to $2.40 a day. They are also ordering that they be compelled to pay for their white uniforms, which cost $2.25 each, themselves. The girls, indeed, are hard to wash and last but a short time. These workers are organized and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

NEW ENGLAND PRINTERS MEET

Worcester, Mass., July 8.—At the annual convention of the New England Typographical union Edward L. Cahill, of Lynn, Mass., was chosen president. The next meeting will be in Providence, secretary-treasurer, Manchester, N. H., will be the 1917 convention city.

ROAD TO BETTER LIFE IS NOT A SMOOTH ONE

Baltimore, July 5.—In an address to the International Association of Machinists' convention President Gompers appealed to the younger trade unionists not to become discouraged at a temporary backward step in the world's civilization.

"I tell you with the impatience of all those who feel as I do in the apparent slow progress of humanity toward the highest ideals, that we must be content, however impatient we may be, to proceed slowly, step by step, to gain our success, greater or smaller, larger victories, as the case may be, but we must be willing with you if you fail to understand and appreciate the wonderful success that has attended the efforts of the labor movement.

"When we realize the result of the struggle, these victories, the ideals that have sunk into the hearts, and satisfaction into the minds of the workers, with a determination to go forward in the struggle on for a greater part in the world's production of wealth, I say, in the face of all these things, we can realize that when we have accomplished what our appetite for still greater achievements will be whetted and all of the workers of America.

"A few months ago there came upon the industrial horizon a thunderbolt which astonished friends and skeptics alike, and that was the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, published a statement in the official magazine of that organization in which he declared that the failure and almost destruction of the organization was due to the false policies pursued by the officials of the organization during the past two years.

"That which I have tried to say to you is that we are to look to the general and executive boards of the International Association of Machinists."